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The New York Tribune on Secret Political Organizations.

It is but a short time since that we dwelt at some length on secret political organizations like the Union Leagues, the Grand Army of the Republic, and other similar secret combinations of "pass-words and grips," and showed the danger that their existence threatened to the Union and all established ideas of republicanism. In the views which we at this and other times expressed, we imagine there is not a Democratic or Conservative journal in the country but would on the whole emphatically agree with us. But we had hardly expected to have brought to our notice an article (which had escaped our attention from any Radical journal, and especially from the New York Tribune, as pointed, severe and just in its condemnation of these secret political societies, and especially of the Grand Army of the Republic, as any Conservative or Democratic paper could well produce. From journals of the latter sort we expect defence of American institutions and ideas, relentless opposition to any rising thought or power that threatens to subvert them, and to every combination, of what sort soever, which, like the Grand Army of the Republic, as the Tribune asserts, is "inimical to the Constitution and the Union." From Radical journals, on the other hand, we have no good reason to look for any such defence of American institutions and ideas, any such solicitude for their permanency, and such hostility to all and everything, every organization, secret or open, that menaces their existence or threatens to impair their usefulness or change their character.

In an article not long ago, condemnatory of the Grand Army of the Republic, brought out by a letter from Mr. Henry W. Bennett, of Davenport, Iowa, calling that paper to account for denouncing that organization, the New York Tribune took occasion to express itself with deliberation as follows:

"These men combine for political purposes. They propose to keep alive the wrath and bitterness of that dreadful time. They mean to control conventions and nominate men to office—to perpetuate in our civil system the bitterness of war. We believe the soldier should receive abundant reward. When a soldier and a citizen apply for office, all things else being equal, we should prefer the soldier. But we dislike this making a privileged class, and especially we dislike this getting into a corner and having pass-words and grips, and making an exclusive class."

"Washington foresaw this when he opposed the Society of the Cincinnati. He saw in the association the first step toward an aristocracy, and he declined to ally himself with it. What Washington said should be remembered now. Here is an association more numerous and more powerful than the Cincinnati, which purports to ever keep alive a war with brothers and fellow-countrymen, to exult in victories over Americans, to rejoice over the destruction of men in whose blue veins runs the blood which courses in our own, and who, whatever their crimes or errors, are of our own country. We say let all the memories of the past sink into the hell to which they belong; let us think only of the wounds to be healed, of harvests to grow again, of seas once more covered with our commerce, education for the ignorant, protection to the oppressed, justice to all."

"We say this, and sacrifice none of the principles defended by Mr. Bennett. He is, no doubt, earnest in his belief that his work is worthy. But there are crafty, bold, bad men, who look upon these societies as so many instruments for their own advancement. They propose to ally themselves with this military government, with no more claim upon it than Thackeray, in Hugo's novel, had to be called the Sergeant of Waterloo. He followed the army and robbed the bodies of the slain. The true soldier sheaths his sword and buries it in his closet, and it remains an heirloom. He becomes a citizen, and makes no claim for political honor but that of citizenship. Above all things he does not carry his spangles and ribbons, his wounds and bruises, to a political convention, to be knocked down to the highest bidder. There may be many of these men unwittingly in the Army of the Republic, who probably entered with the views of Mr. Bennett. They will soon see how they may better occupy their time."

"Especially do we entertain these views when we find in the declarations of these secret soldier associations so many expressions of madness. The true soldier is the most generous of men. Take the great captains who commanded the contending hosts. Do we find Grant, or Sherman, or Sheridan, or Thomas, or Meade, assembling together and howling for more blood, more strife, more bitterness? Do we find Lee, or Longstreet, or Johnston, or Beauregard insisting that the hates of secession shall be prolonged? These men fought their fight and ended. Their anger ceased with the echo of the last guns fired in anger. From this Grand Army of the Republic now parading through political conventions in the West, commanded by the captains of the caucus, the lobby, and the bar-rooms, we appeal to the Grand Army of the Republic which carried our banners over a hundred fields under the eye of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. We denounce this new secret association as out of sympathy with the true Republican party and as inimical to the Constitution and the Union. It will be a sad day for our party when soldiers find no better work than to prowl over the battlefield of the past and dig up the bodies of the slain. The country wants peace, and rest and harmony, and justice. These men want a distracted

country that offices may be gained. They would make America a Mexico; peace would be sent to sleep with Turks and infidels, and instead of Union, they would 'the wofullest division make that ever fell upon this cursed earth.'"

Surely the Tribune should know its own. Such is the character and such the purposes which the Tribune ascribes to the Grand Army of the Republic, one of the chief props and reliances of the tottering Radical party. That it paints in proper colors and draws with power and truth the lineaments of this "secret soldier association" is spontaneously attested by the better sentiment of the country. None who find satisfaction, and prophecy stability from, the good temper of people, and who hate turbulence as a condition of the public mind threatening to the national welfare, can fail to see that in this and other similar secret politico-military organizations there is nothing good, nothing inspiring, nothing hopeful, nothing that promises beneficial results, nothing on which to predicate peace, union, harmony among the people, true republicanism in a Republic, or permanency and solidity to the Government. The motives, the feelings, the passions, the purposes, the turbulence of temper which draw men together and unite them in secret oath-bound political organizations of the sort of which we are speaking, were never yet prophetic of good and good order to the people and government among whom and under which they are found. On the contrary, they are the very elements that combine, in troubled times and when opportunity is given, to instigate and bring about revolutions and overthrows, and are usually marshalled to their work of insidious destruction by the most daring spirit among those whom they league together, under the inspiration of his inordinate and criminal ambition. As we said before, the very existence of these combinations is *prima facie* evidence of something wrong.

Had the Tribune any consistency or conscience in the bitter and biting rebuke which it administers to the Grand Army of the Republic, and by necessity to its own Radical party, for endeavoring "to keep alive a war with brothers," and "to perpetuate in our civil system the bitterness of war," for "exulting in victories over Americans," for "rejoicing over the destruction of men in whose blue veins runs the blood that courses in our own," and for "howling for more blood, more strife, more bitterness," we might hope for some good results to the country from the Tribune's influence with its party to stay that party's headlong course of violence, hatred, and revenge. But its sincerity is not to be trusted, and it is known to be as shifting and unreliable as a "fickle summer cloud," alternately condemning and maintaining the worst acts and the most fire-brandish ideas of the party to which it belongs. Nevertheless, it is important as home testimony to the extreme unrepentant and usurpation designs of the Radical party, as indicated in the programme of these secret political societies, that the Tribune should be on the record for so scathing rebuke of this Grand Army of the Republic and kindred combinations, to which it could never have been pushed but, in a sudden spasm of scruples, by the dangerous, wild, and revolutionary lengths to which its party are going, as represented by these "secret soldier associations," which are the epitome of the party.—*National Intelligencer.*

The Cow Pea as a Fertilizer for Wheat.

We have long been satisfied, from actual experiment, that the common cow pea of the Southern States, when properly managed, afford the best and, at the same time, the cheapest medium for the restoration of our exhausted cotton fields. Its effects have been as lasting and as marked upon the fertility of our soils as that of clover upon the worn and exhausted lands of Virginia and Maryland.

The main reason why the cow pea has not been heretofore extensively used as a fertilizer was owing to the fact that previous to emancipation our planters would not give up a sufficient portion of their lands to await the rather slow effects of this most valuable fertilizer. Now, however, when every planter has a large proportion of his poor lands lying idle, there is no excuse why the pea should not be set in every field not absolutely necessary for corn or cotton.

Now is the best time to plant the pea, and we desire to give our agricultural friends the result of a careful experiment made by a planter in Gwinnett county to encourage them to make similar efforts. Our Gwinnett planter had a piece of old exhausted land, twenty acres of which had been lying in broom sage for a number of years. This he broke deep with a turn plow in the Summer, and in the succeeding Fall put down in wheat. The crop, carefully measured, was a little less than four bushels to the acre.

As soon as the wheat was cut he sowed peas at the rate of two bushels to the acre. Early in October the peas were turned under with a deep furrow, and a few weeks later wheat was sown and carefully harrowed in upon the pea sod. The yield from the crop was nine bushels to the acre, a little more than double the first year's crop.

The field was again sown in peas as soon as the wheat was harvested and turned under as before in the Fall, and wheat sown upon the soil. The yield this year was seventeen and a half bushels. The fourth year, with the same treatment, he made twenty-seven bushels, and this (the fifth year) the crop bids fair to make forty bushels. Nothing has been applied to the land as a fertilizer except the pea, and we find that in five years, with the cow pea alone, the production has been increased ten-fold. This actual experiment speaks more for the pea than any argument which we could make.

We trust some of our planting friends will be induced to try the pea on the next crop of wheat and let us know the result of their experiment.—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

— An intolerable bore, having talked a friend nearly out of his senses, finally struck out on "the oyster," which he called "one of the most remarkable, specimens of creative wisdom extant," when his friend interrupted him, and "closed the debate," with exclaiming, "The oyster! Ah, yes, the oyster is a glorious fellow; he always knows when to shut up!"

An Exciting Political Incident.

A dispatch from Clarksville states that ex-President Johnson was received there on the evening of the 31st ult., by a very large crowd with enthusiastic demonstrations of respect and gratification. The speech of welcome was delivered by Hon. Gus. A. Henry, who said he "had met him on a hundred occasions before, but never with greater pleasure."

This meeting between Gus. Henry and Andy Johnson recalls to mind an incident of the old Whig and Democratic campaigning in Tennessee. In 1853, Mr. Henry, who, in connection, with the lamented Haskell, had successfully canvassed the State as Elector on the Whig ticket in the memorable Scott and Pierce campaign of the previous fall, was placed in the field by the Whigs as their candidate for Governor. The Democratic convention had already nominated Andrew Johnson, and this was his first race for Governor. Each was the favorite of his party, and each had acquired prominence because of his superior ability "on the stump," which was then, more than now, a necessary political accomplishment in Tennessee. Mr. Henry in his early campaigns, besides the familiar appellation of "Our Gus," had also acquired the distinguishing sobriquet of the "The Eagle Orator," and by one or the other of these designations he was almost invariably mentioned by the Whig press of the State. The latter designation we always thought exceedingly appropriate, for, aside from his soaring eloquence, there was something in the contour of his face and the stateliness of his bearing that was strikingly suggestive of the "proud bird of the mountains."

The gubernatorial contest of '53 was a most hotly contested one. The Whigs who had just carried the State for Scott, made strenuous efforts to retain their supremacy. The Democrats, on the other hand, were equally determined that Tennessee should take her place in the party that had so recently swept the nation in triumph. The champions, Henry and Johnson, manifested no less zeal than their respective adherents, and many were the thrusts and stunning blows they exchanged "upon the stump." Their canvass closed in Knoxville. An immense crowd was present, and the excitement ran high, the confidence of the two parties differing little in degree. Andrew Johnson concluded the discussion. In closing he spoke about in this wise:

"Fellow-citizens, it was with much reluctance and trepidation that I entered this canvass which is now brought to a close. I say trepidation, because the enemy having counted over the names of all their heroes and men of prowess, selected my honorable competitor as the greatest of them all, and placed their banner in his hands. He was brought forth with a flourish of trumpets and heralded to the world as the 'Eagle Orator.' A man of my pretensions might have well been appalled, and the less timid than myself, might without cowardice have shrunk from such an encounter. But, fellow-citizens, I have been with this 'Eagle Orator' throughout this contest. I have met him upon every stump from Johnson to Shelby, and now when I look upon him (turning to Henry) I see no flesh upon his back and no blood upon his talons." The outburst of applause from the Democrats, who were largely in the minority, was, of course, tremendous, but, quick as thought, Mr. Henry sprang to his feet, with lightning in his eye and looking at least a foot taller than ever before, as his voice rang out like a trumpet. "Yes, FELLOW-CITIZENS, THE EAGLE IS A PROUD BIRD AND NEVER DESIGNS TO PREY UPON A PUTRID CARCASS." If the shouts of the Democrats had been increased seven fold they could not have been heard above the Whig thunder at that moment. To this day the Whigs who were present, will insist that in that little encounter "Our Gus" got Andy badly. Andy could well afford it, however, for he got "Our Gus" badly at the ballot-box.

We have no doubt Mr. Henry, who is one of nature's noblemen, was sincere in saying that he had never met Mr. Johnson "with greater pleasure before" for his meetings heretofore, while always honorable, were not of a kind, in political parlance, denominated "pleasant."—*Knoxville Press.*

PASHUNCE OF JOB—Everybody is in the habit of bragging on Job; and Job did have considerable pashunce, that's a fact; but did he ever keep a district skule for 8 dollars a month and board a round or run a kountree noospaper.

Did he ever have the jumping toothache and be made tend the babe while his wife was over to Parkinses to a tea squall? Did he ever get up in the mornin' awful dri, and tuf it 3 miles before breakfast to get a drink, and find that the man kept a temperance house?

Did he ever undertake to milk a kicking heifer with a bushy tail, in fit-time, out in a lot?

If he could do all these things and praze the Lord at the same time, all I hav tu sa iz, "Bully for Job."—*Josh Billings.*

HUMANE AND JUST.—The Rev. Mr. Frothingham delivered a discourse in New York on the day of the decoration of the graves of the Union dead, which concluded as follows:

I mean all who died in the war were equally victims. The southerner and the northerner—those who fell with us and those who fell against us, all were victims laid on the same altar. I would wish that we do all this as one nation: Let us strew these flowers not on northern graves alone, but on southern graves also. They were equally brave, they were as equally faithful to their ideal; their valor was common, their feeling was common, their endeavor was common, and the same devotion to their cause was common to each; and each side was devoted to its ideal—one side no less entirely than the other. Northerner and southerner each cherished his purposes, each had hope, each was full of confidence of the ability of his God; each opened his Bible; each made his prayers to the same Deity who directed the battle; they were common victims, laid on a common altar, in a common cause. Oh, we ought by this time to be able to do justice to the purposes as well as to the spirit of our foes. They bore more than we did; they sacrificed more than we did. Their homes were burned over their heads by fiery shells, ours were left untouched. They are obliged to raise their heads as conquerors, we are privileged to raise ours as conquerors. I would drop a tear on one of their graves as quickly as one of our own; and I am willing to affirm that the guilt was not their's alone. We were all sinners together. These men filled their place, not shrinking, not swerving. They only knew that they were under orders, and in their place. Whoever they were, let us remember that they did their duty; they were good soldiers. It was a great word: sweet, lovely, it is to die for one's country. A greater word is this: sweeter, lovelier, it is to live that one's country shall be sweet and lovely.

Sharpe & Fant's Column.

A LARGE and beautiful lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, consisting in part, of Lenos, Poppins, Mozambiques, Organdies, Muslins, &c. We respectfully invite the ladies to call and examine before purchasing, as the most fastidious can be suited, both in price and quality. Just received by
SHARPE & FANT.

A LARGE lot of WHITE GOODS, such as Jacoet, Swiss and Nansook Muslins, both plain and striped, for sale low by
SHARPE & FANT.

A SPLENDID stock of CALICOES and GINGHAMS, of all grades and prices to suit purchasers, for sale by
SHARPE & FANT.

A LARGE variety of Ladies and Misses HOOP SKIRTS, which are offered very low by
SHARPE & FANT.

A VERY large stock of Sheetings, Bleached and Brown Shirting and Drills, Tickings, Domestic, &c., which we offer low.
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A GREAT variety of YANKEE NOTIONS, Gloves and Hosiery suited to the trade, offered very cheap by
SHARPE & FANT.

A BEAUTIFULLY selected stock of Ladies' BONNETS and HATS, of the latest styles. Also, Trimmings of every description, for sale low by
SHARPE & FANT.

A SPLENDID variety of GENTS' WEAR, such as Cassimeres, Satinets, Linens, &c., which are offered at prices to suit purchasers, by
SHARPE & FANT.

A GOOD stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, in suits or single piece, for sale low by
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A Large lot of Mens' and Boys' HATS & CAPS just received and for sale low by
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A Large lot of Trunks and Valises, Carpet Bags, Satchels and Umbrellas, for sale low by
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A Splendid stock of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, of every variety, at prices to suit buyers.
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A Good stock of Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c., for sale by
SHARPE & FANT.

A Splendid assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, &c., selected with care, just received, and for sale low by
SHARPE & FANT.

CROCKERY and Glassware not to be surpassed in this market, either in price or variety, just received and for sale low by
SHARPE & FANT.

FRESH supplies of Groceries of every variety, suitable for this market, just received, and for sale low by
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A Nice lot of Woodenware, such as Buckets, Tubs, Keelers, Kegs, Brooms, &c., just received and for sale cheap by
SHARPE & FANT.

A GOOD supply of Iron—Steel, Nails, Potware, &c. Trace Chains, &c., constantly on hand, and at low prices, by
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A Lot of splendid Bacon and Lard just received and offered low by
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FINE stock of Hemlock and country tanned Sole and Upper Leather, offered low by
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GET THE MOST FOR YOUR MONEY,
Is the Motto of all Prudent People, and this can best be done by making your Purchases or Carrying your Produce to the

CHEAP CASH STORE

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SULLIVAN, MATTISON & CO.

No. 12 Granite Row,

WHO have a large and complete assortment of Goods in every line, which they are offering at

Very Low Prices,

So as to make it an inducement to buyers to pay CASH. All heavy Goods of last year's stock sold AT COST. We have on hand now of the latest styles,

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In great variety and at the lowest possible prices.

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Groceries, Hardware,

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Chinaware, Crockery,

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We invite an examination of our stock by our friends and the public generally before purchasing elsewhere.

The highest market price paid for all kinds of country produce.

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April 29, 1869 44 3m

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I HAVE NOW OPENED A COMPLETE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

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MY STOCK INCLUDES A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Jaconets, Hats,

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I can furnish an excellent article of FLOUR at \$12.00 per Barrel, and am now receiving a fine lot of

Brade's Scythe Blades,

Brade Hoes, Axes,

Shovels, Forks,

And all kinds of Farming Utensils.

I want it understood by the public at large that no one can undersell me.

M. LESSER, Agent,

3 Granite Row.

April 1, 1869 40

F.C. v BORSTEL.

DEALER IN OF AND REPAIRER

ALL WORK WARRANTED AND GOOD.

NO. 4 BRICK RANGE.

Feb 11, 1869 33 1y*

In the Probate Court—Anderson.

A. L. Cobb, Adm'r, vs. Franklin Cobb and others.—Petition for Partition of Land.

It appearing to my satisfaction that Robertson Cobb, Elchana Cobb and Duranda Cox, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State. On motion of Reed & Brown, Sols. Pro. Pet.

Ordered, That said Defendants do appear and plead, answer or demur to the said petition within forty days from the publication hereof, or the same will be taken pro confesso against them.

W. W. HUMPHREYS,

Judge of Probate.

Anderson, S. C., May 22, 1869. 48—6

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned gives notice that he is again established in business for himself, and will take pleasure in receiving calls from all of his old friends, at the store formerly occupied by Wm. M. Osborne, on Mechanic's Row, on the street leading to the Depot. He solicits a share of patronage, and will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Liquors, Family Groceries, Country Produce, &c.

E. W. BYRUM.

Feb 4, 1869 32

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Authorized Capital, Five Million Dollars.

Present Limit, \$500,000.

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Charleston, S. C., March 12, 1869. 39—18



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STOMACH AND LIVER.

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MECHANICS, Laborers, Clerks, Planters, Professional Men and Trustees can deposit their Funds and receive interest compounded every six months.

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April 1, 1869 40 1y

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POLICIES issued upon all modern and approved plans of insurance, including children's endowments.

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